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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/087,210

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Shinichi Nishizawa

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10/24/2006

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EXAMINER

GUILL, RUSSELL L

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2123

DATE MAILED: 10/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/087,210

Applicant(s)

NISHIZAWA ET AL.

Examiner

Russ Guill

Art Unit

2123

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 September 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 February 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/7/2006</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to an Amendment filed September 7, 2006. Claim 23 was previously canceled. No claims were added. Claims 1 - 22 are pending. Claims 1 - 22 have been examined. Claims 1 - 22 have been rejected.
2. As recited in the previous Office Action, the Examiner would like to thank the Applicant for the well-presented response, which was useful in the examination process.

Response to Remarks

3. Regarding the objection to the specification:
 - a. Applicant's amendments overcome the objection. Accordingly, the rejection is withdrawn.
4. Regarding the objections to **claims 4, 10, 12 and 14**:
 - a. Applicant's amendments overcome the objections. Accordingly, the objections are withdrawn.
5. Regarding **claims 1, 5, 14 - 16** rejected under 35 USC § 112, second paragraph:
 - a. Applicant's claim amendments overcome the rejections of claims 1, 5 and 14 - 15.
 - b. Claim 16 remains rejected, as explained in the rejection below.
6. Regarding **claims 16 and 18** rejected under 35 USC § 112, second paragraph:

- a. Applicants' arguments and amendments have been fully considered but are not persuasive. Although the claims recite the specific type of MARC and ADAMS software, the Examiner notes that since the trademark names ADAMS and MARC are recited, new features could be provided in the recited software that would be covered by the claim, even though the features did not exist at the time of invention. Accordingly, the rejections are maintained.
7. Regarding **claims 1 - 18** rejected under 35 USC § 101:
- a. Applicants' arguments have been fully considered but are not persuasive. The claims do not appear to have a tangible result. Deriving a spring design and deriving force and torque characteristics do not appear to be tangible results. Accordingly, the rejections are maintained.
8. Regarding **all claims**, rejected under 35 USC § 102 and 35 USC § 103:
- a. Applicants' arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Accordingly, the rejection is maintained. The Examiner's response follows.
- b. The Applicant argues that *Kumagai* and *Hamano* are improper references.
- c. The Examiner respectfully replies: The Examiner appreciates the argument, but the rejections are maintained. The Applicant may file a *Katz* affidavit to overcome the rejection, as described in MPEP 2132.01:

APPLICANT CAN REBUT PRIMA FACIE CASE BY SHOWING
REFERENCE'S DISCLOSURE WAS DERIVED FROM APPLICANT'S OWN
WORK

Applicant's disclosure of his or her own work within the year before the application filing date cannot be used against him or her under 35 U.S.C. 102(a). In *re Katz*, 687 F.2d 450, 215 USPQ 14 (CCPA 1982) (discussed below). Therefore, where the applicant is one of the co-authors of a publication cited against his or her application, the publication

may be removed as a reference by the filing of affidavits made out by the other authors establishing that the relevant portions of the publication originated with, or were obtained from, applicant. Such affidavits are called disclaiming affidavits. *Ex parte Hirschler*, 110 USPQ 384 (Bd. App. 1952). The rejection can also be overcome by submission of a specific declaration by the applicant establishing that the article is describing applicant's own work. *In re Katz*, 687 F.2d 450, 215 USPQ 14 (CCPA 1982). However, if there is evidence that the co-author has refused to disclaim inventorship and believes himself or herself to be an inventor, applicant's affidavit will not be enough to establish that applicant is the sole inventor and the rejection will stand. *Ex parte Kroger*, 219 USPQ 370 (Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1982) (discussed below). It is also possible to overcome the rejection by adding the coauthors as inventors to the application if the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 116, third paragraph are met. *In re Searles*, 422 F.2d 431, 164 USPQ 623 (CCPA 1970). In *In re Katz*, 687 F.2d 450, 215 USPQ 14 (CCPA 1982), Katz stated in a declaration that the coauthors of the publication, Chiorazzi and Eshhar, "were students working under the direction and supervision of the inventor, Dr. David H. Katz." The court held that this declaration, in combination with the fact that the publication was a research paper, was enough to establish Katz as the sole inventor and that the work described in the publication was his own. In research papers, students involved only with assay and testing are normally listed as coauthors but are not considered co-inventors. In *Ex parte Kroger*, 219 USPQ 370 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1982), Kroger, Knaster and others were listed as authors on an article on photovoltaic power generation. The article was used to reject the claims of an application listing Kroger and Rod as inventors. Kroger and Rod submitted affidavits declaring themselves to be the inventors. The affidavits also stated that Knaster merely carried out assignments and worked under the supervision and direction of Kroger. The Board stated that if this were the only evidence in the case, it would be established, under *In re Katz*, that Kroger and Rod were the only inventors. However, in this case, there was evidence that Knaster had refused to sign an affidavit disclaiming inventorship and Knaster had introduced evidence into the case in the form of a letter to the PTO in which he alleged that he was a co-inventor. The Board held that the evidence had not been fully developed enough to overcome the rejection. Note that the rejection had been made under 35 U.S.C. 102(f) but the Board treated the issue the same as if it had arisen under 35 U.S.C. 102(a). See also case law dealing with overcoming 102(e) rejections as presented in MPEP § 2136.05. Many of the issues are the same.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

9. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

a. **Claims 16 - 18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

i. Regarding **claim 16**, the claim recites in lines 1 - 2, "the method of claim 14, wherein computing the force and torque vectors". The phrase has insufficient antecedent basis. For the purpose of claim examination, the phrase is interpreted as "the method of claim **15**, wherein computing the force and torque vectors". Correction or amendment is required.

ii. **Claim 16** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 16 contains the trademark/trade name MARC. Where a trademark or trade name is used in a claim as a limitation to identify or describe a particular material or product, the claim does not comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. See *Ex parte Simpson*, 218 USPQ 1020 (Bd. App. 1982). The claim scope is uncertain since the trademark or trade name cannot be used properly to identify any particular material or product. A trademark or trade name is used to identify a source of goods, and not the goods themselves. Thus, a trademark or trade name does not identify or describe the goods associated with the trademark or trade

name. In the present case, the trademark/trade name is used to identify/describe MARC and, accordingly, the identification/description is indefinite. Correction or amendment is required.

iii. **Claim 18** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 18 contains the trademark/trade name ADAMS. Where a trademark or trade name is used in a claim as a limitation to identify or describe a particular material or product, the claim does not comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. See *Ex parte Simpson*, 218 USPQ 1020 (Bd. App. 1982). The claim scope is uncertain since the trademark or trade name cannot be used properly to identify any particular material or product. A trademark or trade name is used to identify a source of goods, and not the goods themselves. Thus, a trademark or trade name does not identify or describe the goods associated with the trademark or trade name. In the present case, the trademark/trade name is used to identify/describe ADAMS and, accordingly, the identification/description is indefinite. Correction or amendment is required.

iv. **Claim 17** is rejected based on its dependency on its respective intermediate and parent claims which are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

10. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

11. **Claims 1 - 18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

a. Regarding **claims 1 - 18**, the claims do not appear to produce a useful and tangible result to form the basis of a practical application needed to be statutory. Deriving a spring design and deriving force and torque characteristics do not appear to be tangible results. Accordingly, the rejections are maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

12. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent

13. **Claims 19 and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kumagai (Kumagai, Akihiko; Nishizawa, Shinichi; Ikeda, Maiko; Sugiyama Toru Tom; Enomoto, Hideto; Sato, Naoshi; Hamano, Toshio; "Modeling of Coil Springs Using Parallel Mechanisms", 2000, art provided by Applicant on the form PTO-1449 Information Disclosure Statement).

a. **Regarding claim 19**, Kumagai appears to teach:

i. An apparatus for modeling a coil spring on a suspension system in terms of derived torque and force characteristics of the spring (page 1,

Abstract, lines 5 - 22; and page 3, figures 3(a) and 3(b; and page 3, right-side column, lines 1 - 20) comprising:

- ii. a force field generator for simulating the spring, said force field generator secured in the suspension system (**page 1, Abstract, lines 5 - 22; and page 3, figures 3(a) and 3(b)), and**
- iii. means for activating the force field generator to produce forces therein for characterizing the spring (**page 1, Abstract, lines 5 - 22; and page 3, figures 3(a) and 3(b); note that in order for the force field generator to be inserted into a suspension in place of a spring and generate various forces, it is inherent that there is a means for activating).**

b. Regarding claim 20, Kumagai appears to teach:

- i. The apparatus of claim 19, wherein the force field generator comprises:
- ii. a damper including a housing and a telescopic strut, the strut being axially movable between respective fully extended and fully compressed positions (**page 3, figure 3(b), and page 3, section "Suspension model in ADAMS");**
- iii. a first support secured to the housing and second support secured to the strut for relative movement in the extended and compressed positions (**page 3, figure 3(b), and page 3, section "Suspension model in ADAMS");**
- iv. a plurality of hydraulic cylinders secured between the first and second supports, said hydraulic cylinders being actuable for exerting a force between the first and second supports (**page 3, figures 3(a) and 3(b), and page 3, section "Suspension model in ADAMS"; and page 1, Abstract).**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

14. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

15. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

16. **Claims 1 - 6, 8 - 18 and 21 - 23** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumagai (Kumagai, Akihiko; Nishizawa, Shinichi; Ikeda, Maiko; Sugiyama Toru Tom; Enomoto, Hideto; Sato, Naoshi; Hamano, Toshio; "Modeling of Coil Springs Using Parallel Mechanisms", 2000, art provided by Applicant on the form PTO-1449), in view of Turner (Turner, John; Hill, Martyn; "Instrumentation for Engineers and Scientists", 1999, Oxford University Press).

a. **Regarding claim 1**, Kumagai appears to teach:

- i. providing a force field generator for simulating a spring (**page 3, Figure 3(b); and page 1, Abstract**);
- ii. securing the force field generator to the suspension system (**page 3, Figure 3(b); and page 1, Abstract**);

- iii. activating the force field generator to produce forces for characterizing the spring (page 3, Figure 3(b); and Abstract; and page 1, section Introduction, right-side column, third paragraph);
- iv. deriving a spring design based upon the measured forces and measured torques (Abstract, lines 13 - 21);
- b. Regarding claim 1, Kumagai does not specifically teach:
 - i. measuring the forces;
 - ii. measuring the torques;
- c. Regarding claim 1, Turner appears to teach:
 - i. measuring forces (page 76, first paragraph, and figures 5.3 and 5.4);
 - ii. measuring torques (page 110, section 7.1; and pages 115 - 116, section 7.3 and figure 7.6);
- d. The motivation to use the art of Turner with the art of Kumagai would have been the suggestion in Kumagai that forces and torques between the upper and lower spring seats used to study desirable characteristics for designing coil springs (Abstract, lines 13 - 21). As further motivation, Kumagai notes that in quasi-static force-torque analysis, force and torque characteristics are observed after a kinematics relationship is given (page 1, section Introduction, right-side column, paragraph 2).
- e. Therefore, as discussed above, it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan at the time of invention to use the art of Turner with the art of Kumagai to produce the claimed invention.
- f. Regarding claim 2, Kumagai appears to teach:
 - i. the force field generator has six degrees of freedom (Abstract; and page 1, section Introduction, right-side column, first paragraph).
- g. Regarding claim 3, Kumagai appears to teach:

- i. the force field generator comprises a Stewart platform (page 3, figures 3(a) and 3(b)).
- h. Regarding claim 4, Kumagai appears to teach:
 - i. assembling a mechanism having spaced apart moveable platforms and a plurality of actuatable links interconnecting the platforms at corresponding joints on opposite ends of each link (page 3, figures 3(a) and 3(b); and page 1, Abstract; and page 1, section Introduction, right-side column);
 - ii. specifying a kinematics relationship between the platforms and the links (page 1, section Introduction, right-side column, second and third paragraphs);
 - iii. applying the mechanism to the suspension system (page 1, Abstract; and page 3, figures 3(a) and 3(b));
 - iv. actuating the links to generate corresponding applied forces and torques at each joint (page 3, Figure 3(b); and page 1, Abstract; and page 1, section Introduction, right-side column, third paragraph);
 - v. deriving the force and torque characteristic of the spring to be designed based upon the kinematics and the corresponding applied forces and torques at each joint.
- i. Regarding claim 4, Kumagai does not specifically teach:
 - i. measuring the applied forces and torques;
- j. Regarding claim 4, Turner appears to teach:
 - i. measuring applied forces (page 76, first paragraph, and figures 5.3 and 5.4);
 - ii. measuring applied torques (page 110, section 7.1; and pages 115 – 116, section 7.3 and figure 7.6);

- k. The motivation to use the art of Turner with the art of Kumagai would have been the suggestion in Kumagai that forces and torques between the upper and lower spring seats can be used to study desirable characteristics for designing coil springs (**page 1, Abstract, lines 13 - 21**). As further motivation, Kumagai notes that in quasi-static force-torque analysis, force and torque characteristics are observed after a kinematics relationship is given (**page 1, section Introduction, right-side column, paragraph 2**).
- l. Therefore, as discussed above, it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan at the time of invention to use the art of Turner with the art of Kumagai to produce the claimed invention.
- m. **Regarding claim 5**, Kumagai appears to teach:
 - i. the assembly has six degrees of freedom (**Abstract; and page 1, section Introduction, right-side column, first paragraph**).
- n. **Regarding claim 6**, Kumagai appears to teach:
 - i. the platforms are in spaced apart parallel relationship having confronting parallel support surfaces corresponding to opposite ends of the spring to be modeled (**page 3, figures 3(a) and 3(b); and page 1, Abstract; and page 1, section Introduction, right-side column**).
- o. **Regarding claim 8**, Kumagai teaches:
 - i. the actuable links employ at least one ball joint (**page 2, section Model Description of Parallel Mechanism, first paragraph, spherical joints; and page 2, figure 1, joints labeled S**).
- p. **Regarding claim 9**, Kumagai appears to teach:
 - i. specifying a kinematics relationship between the platforms and the links comprises deriving a vectorial relationship between each link and the platforms (**page 2, section Model Description of Parallel Mechanism; and page 2, figure 2**).

- q. **Regarding claim 10, Kumagai appears to teach:**
 - i. establishing the vectorial relationships includes deriving force and torque vectors acting on the mechanism by one of said platforms with respect to the other one of said platforms (**pages 2 - 3, section Model Description of Parallel Mechanism, especially the portion on page 3**).
- r. **Regarding claim 11, Kumagai appears to teach:**
 - i. adjusting the forces applied to each actuatable link (**page 1, right-side column, third paragraph**).
- s. **Regarding claim 12, Kumagai appears to teach:**
 - i. Designing the spring in accordance with the derived force and torque characteristics (**page 1, Abstract, lines 13 - 21**).
- t. **Regarding claim 13, Kumagai appears to teach:**
 - i. the coil spring has a variable pitch and the step of designing the spring comprises selecting a pitch for the spring for producing a resulting side force in the spring (**page 3, right-side column, first paragraph, and list item 1**).
- u. **Regarding claim 14, Kumagai appears to teach:**
 - i. the platforms are movable between rest and compressed positions and the deriving step includes the step of computing the force and torque characteristics while the platform is compressed (**page 3, figure 3(a); page 3, right-side column, first paragraph, list item 2, "Computaton of the six ..."**).
- v. **Regarding claim 15, Kumagai appears to teach:**
 - i. The method of claim 14, comprising the step of: computing the force and torque vectors employing FEM software. (**page 3, figure 3(a); page 3, right-side column, first paragraph, list item 2, "Computation of the six ..."; and page 3, left-side column, line 1 through "Suspension model in Adams"**).

- w. **Regarding claim 16**, Kumagai appears to teach:
 - i. The method of claim 13, wherein computing the force and torque vectors comprises the step of employing MARC software for computing the force and torque vectors (**page 3, right-side column, first paragraph, list item 2, "Computation of the six . . . "; and page 3, left-side column, line 1 through "Suspension model in Adams"**).
- x. **Regarding claim 17**, Kumagai appears to teach:
 - i. The method of claim 16, comprising the step of converting the computed force and torque vectors for each link into axial forces employing a cubic spline interpolation (**page 3, right-side column, first paragraph, list item 3, "Conversion of the . . . "; and page 3, left-side column, line 1 through "Suspension model in Adams"**).
- y. **Regarding claim 18**, Kumagai appears to teach:
 - i. The method of claim 4, further comprising simulating the system in ADAMS simulation software (**page 3, right-side column, first paragraph, list item 4, "Simulation in ADAMS "**).
- z. **Regarding claim 21**, Kumagai does not specifically teach:
 - i. The apparatus of claim 20, wherein the force generator further comprises: a force sensor for each hydraulic cylinder for producing an output corresponding to the force produced by each respective cylinder when actuated.
- aa. **Regarding claim 21**, Turner appears to teach:
 - i. measuring forces (**page 76, first paragraph, and figures 5.3 and 5.4**);
- bb. **Regarding claim 21**, The motivation to use the art of Turner with the art of Kumagai would have been the suggestion in Kumagai that forces and torques between the upper and lower spring seats used to study desirable characteristics

for designing coil springs (**Abstract, lines 13 - 21**). As further motivation, Kumagai notes that in quasi-static force-torque analysis, force and torque characteristics are observed after a kinematics relationship is given (**page 1, section Introduction, right-side column, paragraph 2**). Therefore, as discussed above, it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan at the time of invention to use the art of Turner with the art of Kumagai to produce the claimed invention.

cc. **Regarding claim 22**, Kumagai appears to teach:

- i. a hydraulic circuit for selectively actuating each of the hydraulic cylinders and producing a selectable force therein (**page 1, right-side column, third paragraph; and page 3, figures 3(a) and 3(b)**);
- ii. control means for controlling the hydraulic circuit (**page 1, right-side column, third paragraph; and page 3, figures 3(a) and 3(b)**); and
- iii. means responsive to the force sensors in feedback relation with the control means for controlling the forces produced in the cylinders (**page 1, right-side column, third paragraph; and page 3, figures 3(a) and 3(b)**).

17. **Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumagai in view of Turner as applied to claims 1 - 6 above, and further in view of Ziegert (U.S. Patent 5,797,191).

- a. **Regarding claim 7**, Kumagai as modified by Turner teaches the method for modeling a coil spring in terms of torque and force characteristics to produce a spring design for an automobile suspension as recited in claims 1 - 6, above.
- b. **Regarding claim 7**, Ziegert teaches:
 - i. the actuable links employ at least one universal joint (**column 5, lines 55 - 60**).

c. The motivation to use the art of Ziegert with the art of Kumagai and Turner would have been the benefit cited in Ziegert that the universal joint helps assures true spherical motion during operation (**column 5, lines 55 - 60**).

d. Therefore, as discussed above, it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan at the time of invention to use the art of Ziegert with the art of Kumagai and Turner to produce the claimed invention.

18. **Examiner's Note:** Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in their entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and

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any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

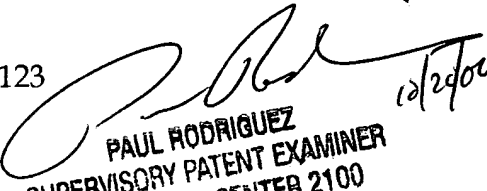
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Russ Guill whose telephone number is 571-272-7955. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:30 AM - 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Paul Rodriguez can be reached on 571-272-3753. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the TC2100 Group Receptionist: 571-272-2100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RG

Russ Guill
Examiner
Art Unit 2123


PAUL RODRIGUEZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100
12/29/02